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L12	L11 same l7	43	L12
L11	L10 or l9	147374	L11
L10	biotin	44524	L10
L9	ligand	126693	L9
L8	l7 and l2	2	L8
L7	l1 same l3	516	L7
L6	l1 same l2	5	L6
L5	l2 with l1	2	L5
L4	l3 same l2	50	L4
L3	lipid or liposome or amphiphile	124504	L3
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L4: Entry 6 of 50 File: PGPB Oct 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020151070 A1
TITLE: Lipid compounds and compositions containing them which can be used for the transfer of at least one active substance, in particular a polynucleotide, into a target cell and use in gene therapy

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0054] The compounds according to the invention may, in addition, be substituted. Such substitutions may in particular consist-of a labeling molecule (see labeling molecules in U.S. Pat. No. 4,711,955) which makes it possible, for example, to visualize the distribution of the compounds or of the complexes containing them after administration in vitro or in vivo, a cell targeting molecule or an anchoring molecule. The invention consequently also relates to a compound as presented above, conjugated with one or more targeting components, also called ligands of interest, via the intermediacy of at least a) one of the carbon atoms, in particular chosen from those present on the groups R.sub.1 and/or R.sub.2, or b) one of the secondary or primary nitrogen atoms of the polyamine chain or of the diaminocarboxylic acid. Such components may allow targeting to a specific cell type, facilitate penetration into the cell, lysis of the endosomes or alternatively intracellular transport and are widely described in the literature. They may be, for example, all or part of sugars, peptides (GRP peptide, Gastrin Releasing Peptide, for example), oligonucleotides, lipids, hormones, vitamins, antigens, antibodies, ligands specific for membrane receptors, ligands capable of reacting with an anti-ligand, fusogenic peptides, nuclear localization peptides, or a combination of such compounds. There may be mentioned more particularly the galactosyl residues which make it possible to target the asyaloglycoprotein receptor at the surface of hepatic cells, the fusogenic peptide INF-7 derived from the influenza virus hemagglutinin subunit HA-2 (Plank et al., 1994, J. Biol. Chem. 269, 12918-12924) or a nuclear localization signal derived from the SV40 virus T antigen (Lanford and Butel, 1984, Cell 37, 801-813) or the Epstein Barr virus EBNA-1 protein (Ambinder et al., 1991, J. Virol. 65, 1466-1478).

CLAIMS:

12. Compound according to claim 11, characterized in that said targeting component is chosen from the group consisting of all or part of sugars, peptides, oligonucleotides, lipids, hormones, vitamins, antigens, antibodies, ligands specific for membrane receptors, ligands capable of reacting with an anti-ligand, fusogenic peptides, nuclear localization peptides, or a combination of such compounds.

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L4: Entry 18 of 50 File: USPT Apr 17, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6217869 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Pretargeting methods and compounds

Detailed Description Text (234):
This "association" may comprise the indirect or direct attachment of the nucleic acid sequence to the ligand or anti-ligand, or it may comprise an indirect association whereby the nucleic acid sequence is encapsulated in a delivery vehicle, e.g., a liposome or virus particle which is attached to the ligand or anti-ligand. In the preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence, e.g., plasmid, which is to be targeted to the cancer cells will be encapsulated in a liposome which is in turn attached to the particular ligand or anti-ligand and therefore specifically binds the pretargeted conjugate.

Detailed Description Text (242):
By contrast, the present method improves such techniques by a pretargeting step, which comprises administration and delivery of a ligand- (or anti-ligand) targeting moiety conjugate to the targeted sites, i.e., tumor cells, followed by the administration of the nucleic acid sequence (e.g., plasmid) containing liposome, wherein said liposome is attached to a ligand or anti-ligand which binds the conjugate which has been pretargeted to the in vivo site.

Detailed Description Text (244):
The attachment of the ligand or anti-ligand to liposomes, e.g., biotin, should substantially enhance the pharmacokinetics of the liposome encapsulated nucleic acid sequence when used in pretargeting methods since it should facilitate the efficient delivery of such liposome to the targeted site, i.e., tumor cells.

Detailed Description Text (245):
Preferably, the conjugates to be used in the subject pretargeting gene therapy protocol will be administered by intravenous administration, however any systemic route of administration may be utilized. The biotinylated plasmid containing liposome composition will preferably be administered subsequent to the pretargeted (ligand or anti-ligand) targeting moiety conjugate.

Detailed Description Text (309):
Sustained release dosage forms may also be employed in the process of the present invention to deliver photosensitizing agent to target cells through the pretargeting approach. In this manner, the therapeutic effect of the photosensitizing agent may be achieved over a period of time. Ligand or anti-ligand derivatized liposomes may be employed for this purpose. Hawrot et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,948,590, for example, discuss streptavidinylated liposomes and the encapsulation of active agents therein.

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L4: Entry 20 of 50 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976535 A
TITLE: Pretargeting protocols for the enhanced localization of cytotoxins to target sites and cytotoxic combinations useful therefore

Detailed Description Text (183):
Sustained release dosage forms may also be employed in the process of the present invention to deliver photosensitizing agent to target cells through the pretargeting approach. In this manner, the therapeutic effect of the photosensitizing agent may be achieved over a period of time. Ligand or anti-ligand derivatized liposomes may be employed for this purpose. Hawrot et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,948,590, for example, discuss streptavidinylated liposomes and the encapsulation of active agents therein.

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L12: Entry 5 of 43 File: PGPB Oct 30, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030202962 A1
TITLE: Gene therapy for effector cell regulation

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0057] Targeting carriers are herein referred to as "delivery vehicles." Delivery vehicles of the present invention are capable of delivering a therapeutic composition of the present invention to a target site in an animal. A "target site" refers to a site in an animal to which one desires to deliver a therapeutic composition. For example, a target site can be a malignant tumor cell, a non-malignant tumor cell, a lymph node or a lesion caused by an infectious agent, or an area around such cell, tumor or lesion, which is targeted by direct injection or delivery using liposomes or other delivery vehicles. Examples of delivery vehicles include, but are not limited to, artificial and natural lipid-containing delivery vehicles. Natural lipid-containing delivery vehicles include cells and cellular membranes. Artificial lipid-containing delivery vehicles include liposomes and micelles. A delivery vehicle of the present invention can be modified to target to a particular site in an animal, thereby targeting and making use of a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention at that site. Suitable modifications include manipulating the chemical formula of the lipid portion of the delivery vehicle and/or introducing into the vehicle a compound capable of specifically targeting a delivery vehicle to a preferred site, for example, a preferred cell type. Specifically targeting refers to causing a delivery vehicle to bind to a particular cell by the interaction of the compound in the vehicle to a molecule on the surface of the cell. Suitable targeting compounds include ligands capable of selectively (i.e., specifically) binding another molecule at a particular site. Examples of such ligands include antibodies, antigens, receptors and receptor ligands. For example, an antibody specific for an antigen found on the surface of a cancer cell can be introduced to the outer surface of a liposome delivery vehicle so as to target the delivery vehicle to the cancer cell. Tumor cell ligands include ligands capable of binding to a molecule on the surface of a tumor cell. Manipulating the chemical formula of the lipid portion of the delivery vehicle can modulate the extracellular or intracellular targeting of the delivery vehicle. For example, a chemical can be added to the lipid formula of a liposome that alters the charge of the lipid bilayer of the liposome so that the liposome fuses with particular cells having particular charge characteristics.

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L12: Entry 7 of 43 File: PGPB Aug 21, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030157025 A1
TITLE: Novel methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compositions

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0214] Examples of monoclonal antibodies which may be employed as targeting ligands in the present compositions include CALAM 27, which is formed by immunizing BALB/c mice with whole human squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue and forming hybridomas by crossing extracted spleen cells with those of an NS1 syngeneic myeloma cell line. Gioanni, J. et al., Cancer Research, Vol. 47, pp. 4417-4424 (1987). CALAM 27 is directed to surface epitopes of both normal and malignant epithelial cells. Normal lymph nodes generally do not contain cells expressing these epitopes. See Cancer Research, Vol. 47, pp. 4417-4424 (1987). Accordingly, lipid and/or vesicle compositions comprising this antibody can be used to target metastases in the lymph nodes. The monoclonal antibody 3C2 may be employed as a targeting ligand for targeting malignant epithelial cells of serious ovarian carcinoma and endometrioid carcinoma. Another exemplary targeting ligand is Mab 4C7 (see Cancer Research, Vol. 45, 2358-2362, 1985), which may be used to target mucinous carcinoma, endometriod carcinoma and mesonephroid carcinoma. For targeting squamous cell carcinoma in head and neck cancer, Mab E48 (Biological Abstract, Vol. 099 Issue. 066 Ref. 082748) may be used as a targeting ligand. For targeting malignant melanoma, the monoclonal antibody 225.28s (Pathol. Biol., Vol. 38 (8), pp. 866-869, 1990) may be employed.

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